

Heaviest Fighting Since Cease-Fire

Turks Mount New Attack on Cyprus

NICOSIA Aug. 6 (UPI).—Turkish invasion forces launched a 10-hour infantry and artillery operation today against Greek Cypriot troops, driving them out of three villages west of Kyrenia in the most intense fighting since the July 30 cease-fire.

Turkish infantry, backed by mortar and artillery fire, swept

down the mountains from south of Lopithos-Karavas and Vassilia in a clearing operation that forced Greek Cypriots to withdraw, reports from the scene said.

The drive into Vassilia, 10 miles west of Kyrenia on the coast road, marked the furthest Turkish advance in that direction.

Turkish motorized infantry

poured into the villages occupied by Greek Cypriot troops. Artillery fire heavily damaged Lopithos as tanks moved up the coast road from the west, reports said.

A UN spokesman described the fighting as the most sustained since the cease-fire was signed in Geneva.

A strong protest from the UN force on Cyprus halted fighting at the main port of Famagusta today and no new fighting was reported on the island, a UN spokesman said, the Associated Press reported from UN headquarters in New York.

The dawn attack by the Turks forced a delay of more than two hours in the start of the fifth day of trilateral military talks designed to draw up permanent cease-fire lines and a UN buffer zone on the island.

Owing to the Turkish attack at Lopithos-Karavas, the delay was inevitable while the representatives received further instructions, a conference source said.

Greek, Turkish and British army officers eventually held discussions but did not take off in a helicopter to survey the front lines, as they did yesterday and Sunday. The source said they had begun to chart cease-fire lines in the Nicosia area. He indicated they would not sign their provisional agreement, demanded yesterday for a partial cease-fire demarcation line in eastern Cyprus, until Nicosia was included.

Despite the new fighting, considerable progress was made and the atmosphere was good," the source said of the talks.

The sounds of mortar and artillery fire could be heard by officers at the conference site at UN headquarters near Nicosia airport.

The Turkish representative at the talks, Col. Nezih Chakar, said the attack did not violate the cease-fire because his forces engaged only in "mopping up small pockets of resistance."

UN troops in armored cars came under Turkish fire and were forced out of the area. They did not suffer casualties.

Greek Cypriot units, driven back by the Turkish advance, tried to regroup to form a new frontline defense perimeter. But they appeared disorganized, a correspondent said. "We just don't know what's happening up there," a soldier said. "But the Turks are everywhere."

Meanwhile, in Nicosia, President Ghafis Clerides said tonight he was reshuffling the Cyprus government and would announce a new cabinet tomorrow.

Bomb Destroys Airliner Parked At French Field

DUBLIN, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Irish Army bomb experts today examined a mail train bound for Northern Ireland after an anonymous caller said that a bomb was on board.

The experts checked through 400 mail bags after intercepting the train at Dundalk, about five miles south of the Northern Ireland border.

The train was stopped eight miles from the spot north of the border where guerrillas halted a freight train Saturday and loaded it with explosives. The explosives were later cleared by British Army experts.

Four small bombs exploded during the night in and around Londonderry. No injuries were reported.

In Belfast, a 60-year-old Catholic woman was killed today when a bullet smashed through the front door of her home. The bullet is believed to have been a stray shot from a battle between British troops and IRA guerrillas who attacked them near the house.

Train to Ulster Is Searched for Bomb in Ireland

QUIMPER, France, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Breton separatists have claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion which wrecked a parked Fokker plane of the French airline Air Inter here today.

The explosion, which occurred while the plane was at Quimper airport, also shattered the windows in the airport buildings, but caused no injuries.

Residents of the nearby village of Plouguin demonstrated recently against plans to lengthen the airport's runway, and the outlawed Breton Liberation Front claimed that as the reason for today's bombing.

It said in a communiqué, "This destruction of a plane belonging to the transport company of the occupying state is aimed at denouncing collusion between local authorities and the Quimper bourgeoisie, which is harming the interests of hundreds of workers and farmers."

Another letter followed from Col. Abo Bakar Yunis, Libyan chief of staff, to Egyptian War Minister Ahmed Ismail saying that unless the Mirages were returned, Libya would announce that Egypt had seized them by force. Mr. Sadat said.

He described this as an attempt to pressure Egypt. Nevertheless, Mr. Sadat said, he would meet the Libyans request, and asked Col. Qadhafi to send an envoy to work out a "schedule for the return of the planes."

Backers contend that the White House staffs have grown enormously over the years and that the staff men will much of the power in government without being responsive to Congress.

The bill would not require President Nixon to cut his current staff. Mr. Nixon has 14 top-level staff men, each of whom earns \$42,500 a year. The bill would cut this number to eight as of 1977.

Pakistan Reports Youth Died in Bid To Slay Bhutto

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 6 (AP).—A man was killed last Friday in an attempt to assassinate Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the government announced today.

The Home Minister of Baluchistan Province, Ghulam Baloch Raisani, speaking in the provincial assembly, disclosed that a young Baluchi tribesman made the attempt on Mr. Bhutto's life when the Prime Minister was speaking at a public meeting in Quetta.

The youth tried to throw a hand grenade on the speaker's platform, the minister said, but he failed to handle the fuse properly and was killed in the explosion.

"Bundles of currency notes were found in the pocket of the dead body of the young man, who appeared to have been hired by some party," the minister said.

Baluchi tribesmen have been violently opposing the government in their campaign to create an independent state or to establish a political alliance with neighboring Afghanistan.

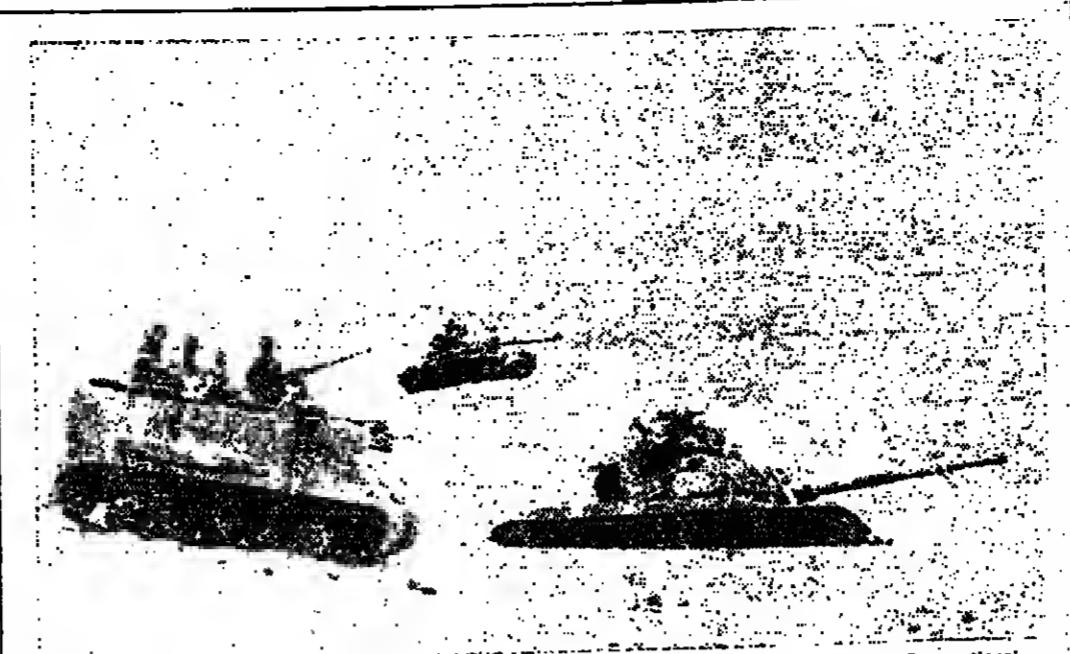
I flew home Pan Am.



Frank R. Claps, Bloomfield, New Jersey

"This Pan Am Worldport™ at JFK is much better than any foreign airport. Some of my business people go only Pan Am. It's a very professional service."

Switch!  PAN AM.
The world's most experienced airline.



United Press International
WAR GAMES—Israeli tanks near Jericho on the West Bank of Jordan participating in large scale maneuvers Monday along with other armored, infantry and airborne units. The army was testing manpower and equipment in desert conditions.

Some Pullout By Israelis Seen in Pact

(Continued from Page 1)
the request of Jordanians, the source said, for fear of the problem it might create for King Hussein in the Arab world. Nonetheless, news of the meeting that American pilots are still flying combat missions over Communist-controlled areas north of Saigon.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation to France, Duong Dinh Thao, said at a news conference there that he had personally witnessed American air strikes over South Vietnam. He went on to charge that American military personnel disguised as civilians are still playing advisory roles in the South Vietnamese Army, and that the United States is still supplying South Vietnam with large shipments of military hardware.

The American consul general in Danang, Frederick Brown, and the military attaché at the consulate, he said, are supervising South Vietnamese military field operations.

In the first six months of 1974, Mr. Thao claimed, the United States sent Saigon 180 aircraft of all types, including a dozen F-5 fighter-bombers, 500

tanks and armored cars, 200 pieces of heavy artillery, and 400,000 tons of ammunition.

Twenty-eight more F-5s are promised in 1976 and 1977, according to the Viet Cong spokesman.

Mr. Thao repeated the charge that "the United States has not abandoned its plans for a neo-colonial domination of Southeast Asia."

A written statement handed out at the press conference alleged that \$750 million of American aid to Saigon is in reality payment to maintain the country's one million-man army.

By [such] actions, the Nixon administration has impudently violated the Paris peace accord of January 1973, the statement said.

Mr. Thao also said of the recent fighting in the coastal regions of South Vietnam that it was a Viet Cong attempt "to regain

occupied areas illegally taken by Saigon after the signing of the Paris accord."

"We have struck the forces of Saigon at their staging bases in operations of pre-emptive pacification," Mr. Thao said.

In Saigon today, the South Vietnamese government vehemently denied the charges of the Viet Cong government, and in return said that Hanoi has sent into South Vietnam more than 600 pieces of heavy artillery, 1,000 T-34 tanks, and 200,000 soldiers.

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ction Around Country

**any U.S. Newspapers Call
i Nixon to Resign Now**

W YORK, Aug. 6 (UPI)—A newspaper editorial comment generally called on Pres. Nixon to resign following his recent statement that he withheld information on the Watergate break-in. There are excerpts from some:

Tulsa Daily World: "The time has come for President Nixon to resign. The most efficient act

is to resign. Mr. Nixon may have a last moment in mind, but it would have to be pretty spectacular to halt the process of constitutional action and the erosion of his support within his own party."

Cincinnati Post: "What Nixon has done in his latest statement is to enter the equivalent of a guilty plea to part of the House Judiciary Committee's charges of obstruction of justice and misuse of presidential powers.

"In effect, Nixon also pleaded guilty to withholding relevant evidence from his most loyal defenders in Congress and lying to the people who elected him. While these technically may not be impeachable offenses, they are incompatible with a decent presidency. Thus it is hard to see how he can long survive in office."

The New York Post: "It is a singular and sobering thought that the most devastating witness against the President has proved to be Richard M. Nixon, and that his last struggles to escape impeachment and conviction have only brought them nearer."

The Detroit News: "President Nixon's shocking admission that he had, in effect, concealed evidence about the Watergate cover-up... has suddenly changed Mr. Nixon's position from precarious to untenable."

"For his own good and everybody else's, Mr. Nixon should quit."

Newsday: "The machinery of impeachment is in motion; it has provided an initial ruling on the evidence. Allowed to go forward, it could give that evidence a full and conclusive hearing. But events whirling around the President have acquired a momentum of their own. He has thrown himself on the mercy of the country, but his calculated last-minute admission invites only the precipitous judgment of outrage. The mounting calls for his resignation may yet overtake the due process of trial."

Trenton Evening Times: "The good of the country now demands that Richard M. Nixon step down from the presidency."

Birmingham News: "For the President to be forced to resign under political pressure with no hard evidence of wrongdoing would be to set a dangerous precedent for future presidents."

"Since the President admitted his complicity in the cover-up, there is no longer any question of his being forced to resign for strictly political reasons."

"Therefore, this newspaper feels that it is now incumbent upon the President to give his resignation as soon as possible and in as orderly a fashion as is possible."

Nixon 'Confession' Dominates Headlines in Europe's Press

IRIS, Aug. 6 (AP)— President Nixon's latest Watergate disclosure dominated the headlines in Europe today.

In French morning news, he was the same front-page line: "Nixon Confesses."

A newspaper Le Monde said,

"It is something pathetic in

itself that the record does

not justify his impeachment and removal."

Warning From Jerusalem

In Jerusalem, a newspaper warned that a change in the White House could threaten disengagement agreements between Israel, Egypt and Syria.

The daily Ma'ariv said Mr. Nixon's "belated admission of having misled the American people on his part in the Watergate affair will probably topple the entire government."

Mr. Nixon's conservative Il Tempo summed up the comments of most European press with the line: "Nixon's Administration Was Stale," and then predicted the was near for the President.

Germany's largest daily, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, agreed in its headline: "Nixon Confesses and Is Finished."

Stardam's independent NRC published under the heading "imaginable" commented: "It must now admit to a web into which he has led us, public prosecutors, legislative, the American public, and his own attorney during the years. One might expect

Richard Nixon would not deem himself worthy of high office which he occupies such honorable expectations defined by Nixon as by no one."

Watergate returned to front in Britain after a lull in recent weeks. The Evening News, under the line: "Kick Him Out Clamor Is," said: "President Nixon's shell confession left his imminent defense in ruins."

The London Evening Standard's London correspondent, Jerry Campbell, wrote: "Sentiment among Republicans in Congress running merrily adverse to President." He predicted Mr. Nixon would resign.

Moscow, the Soviet newspaper Tass reported Mr. Nixon's statement that a House of Representatives decision to impeach him was "virtually a foregone conclusion."



LISTENING IN—Congressmen listening to presidential tapes made available by the House Judiciary Committee in Washington Monday. From right: Reps. Edward Boland, D-Mass.; Jack Edwards, E-Ala.; William Steiger, R-Wis.; and David Obey, D-Wis.

6 Days After Break-In**Tape Transcripts Reveal Cover-Up Orders**

(Continued from Page 1)

presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident.

"What really hurts in matters of this sort," the President added, "is not the fact that they occur, because overzealous people in campaigns do things that are wrong. What really hurts is if you try to cover it up."

On June 23, about two hours after he received the President's go-ahead, Mr. Haldeman met with the then CIA director, Richard Helms, and Gen. Vernon Walters, the deputy director.

Gen. Walters has testified that he was "ordered by Mr. Haldeman to inform Patrick Gray 3d, then acting FBI director, that unspecified CIA activities in Mexico might be uncovered if the five checks deposited in Barker's bank account, and traced by the FBI, had been passed by a group of Republican fund-raisers in Texas through the Mexico City bank account of Manuel Ospino Deguerre, a retired lawyer.

Another of the White House transcripts released yesterday contains the audible portions of a second meeting between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman on June 23, following the session with the two CIA officials.

"Get the Picture."

Mr. Haldeman told the President, the transcript shows, that he had instructed Gen. Walters to pass the message to Mr. Gray, and that "he kind of got the picture."

Mr. Nixon's responses in the transcript are peppered with "unintelligible" passages. When Mr. Haldeman informed the President that "Walters is going to make a call to Gray," Mr. Nixon replied:

"How does that work though, when they got to [unintelligible] somebody from the Miami bank?"

The apparent reference was to the Republic National Bank in Coral Gables, where Barker had his account.

Following the August, 1972, news conference, the President continued to insist that he had not impeded the FBI's investigation of the Watergate bugging. At a session with reporters on Oct. 5, 1972, for example, he made the following remarks:

"I agreed with the amount of effort that was put into it. I wanted every lead carried out to the end because I wanted to be sure that no member of the White House staff and no man or woman in a position of major responsibility in the committee for re-election has anything to do with this kind of reprehensible activity."

During the morning meeting with Mr. Haldeman on the previous June 23, however, the transcript showed Mr. Nixon asking, "Well, what the hell, did Mitchell know about this?"

"I think so," Mr. Haldeman re-

plied. "I don't think he knew the details, but I think he knew it."

Mr. Haldeman then referred to Gordon Liddy, who had orchestrated the June 17 break-in, but who, at that time, had not been implicated in the matter and was still employed as counsel to the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Mr. Haldeman told the President of Liddy's involvement, which was not known publicly until he was indicted with the burglars three months later. Liddy, he said, "was under pressure, apparently, to get more information, and as he got more pressure, he pushed the people harder to move harder."

"Pressure from Mitchell?" the President inquired.

"Apparently," Mr. Haldeman replied.

"All right, fine. I understand it all," the President said. "We won't second-guess Mitchell and the rest. Thank God it wasn't Colson."

Charles Colson was then the special counsel to the President.

Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Mitchell, Colson and others were indicted by a federal grand jury in connection with the Watergate cover-up last March. The charges against Colson were later dropped when he pleaded guilty to a felony charge brought in the case of the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Mitchell have pleaded not guilty and are due to stand trial on Sept. 9. Mr. Haldeman has testified to his innocence in the matter, and told the Senate Watergate Committee last summer that he had instructed Gen. Walters on June 23 only to investigate the possibility of CIA involvement in Watergate.

Bay of Pigs

The suggestion was made, he said, because Barker and some of the others arrested in the Democratic national headquarters had been active in the CIA's Cuban invasion plan in 1961 that met defeat at the Bay of Pigs. One of the five, James McCord Jr., then the Nixon campaign security director, had served for 20 years as a security officer with the CIA.

Gen. Walters told the committee that he did speak with Mr. Gray on June 23, the day of the three Nixon-Haldeman conversations made public yesterday, but only told him that it was the wish of the White House that the FBI "paper off" its investigation of the Mexican checks that Barker had deposited.

Three days later, the general testified, he called Mr. Gray back to report that none of the CIA's covert operations in Mexico would be compromised by a full-scale FBI inquiry into the origin of the checks.

But Gen. Walters said that Dean kept insisting that the CIA was involved in Watergate. Mr. Nixon's defense lawyers have repeatedly laid the responsibility for the genesis of the Watergate cover-up with Dean, who later

testified he called Mr. Gray back to report that none of the CIA's covert operations in Mexico would be compromised by a full-scale FBI inquiry into the origin of the checks.

The transcripts show Mr. Haldeman reporting to the President on June 23 that he and Dean concurred with Mr. Mitchell's recommendation that directing the CIA to invoke national security to limit the FBI investigation was "the only way to solve this."

"That's right," Mr. Nixon replied.

Another Version

In his May 22 statement, the President provided a different reconstruction of the events in the week following the break-in.

"Within a few days" of the break-in attempt, he said, he was advised that there was a possibility of CIA involvement in some way."

The President recalled his concern at the time with "insuring that neither the covert operations of the CIA nor the operations of the special investigation unit [the White House term for the 'plumbers'] should be compromised."

He had instructed Mr. Haldeman, he went on, to make certain that that not happen. But he maintained "it was certainly not my intent, nor my wish, that the investigation of the Watergate break-in or of related acts be impeded in any way."

Mr. Nixon conceded on May 22 that it then seemed that "through whatever complex of individual motives and possible misunderstandings, there were apparently wide-ranging efforts to limit the investigation, or to conceal the possible involvement of members of the administration and the campaign committee."

He said: "I was not aware of any such efforts at the time," he said.

U.S. Hot Dog Count

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (UPI)—This year Americans will eat 15.1 billion hot dogs, with each five-inch model containing 150 calories and five to seven grams of protein, according to the National Hot Dog and Sausage Council. It said 1.5 billion pounds will be consumed.

"I was not aware of any such efforts at the time," he said.

Conflict With Testimony**Tapes May Pose Problems For White House Ex-Aides**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The edited transcripts of the Watergate tapes released yesterday by the White House appear to pose new legal problems for former Nixon administration officials H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell.

Although all have asserted their innocence in the break-in had once been active in the CIA's Bay of Pigs fiasco, Haldeman ordered the President on Mitchell's idea for using the CIA to curtail the burglary.

Proposed Cited

According to the transcript, Mr. Haldeman said:

"Mitchell came up with a proposal yesterday, and John Dean analyzed very carefully last night and concluded, concurs now with Mitchell's recommendations for the only way to solve this is to set up beautifully to do it... that the way to handle this now is for us to have Walters call Pat Gray and just say, 'Stay to hell out of this—uh, business here we don't want you to go any further on it.'

Mr. Haldeman testified that he asked top officials of the Central Intelligence Agency "to coordinate with the FBI" so that the bureau's investigation would not "lead to disclosures of earlier national security of CIA activities."

Deliberate Attempt

According to the new tapes, however, there was a deliberate attempt by the White House to pressure the FBI to stay away from Watergate areas that could affect the outcome of the 1972 presidential election.

In the first of President Nixon's three meetings with Mr. Haldeman on June 23, 1972, the transcripts show Mr. Haldeman told the President that "the FBI is not under control" because its investigation was "leading into a cancer" was growing on the presidency.

Dean has charged that Mr. Nixon had some knowledge of the cover-up effort as early as Sept. 15, 1972, the day that Liddy, Barker and five others were indicted in the hazing case.

President's Rationale

The Bay of Pigs invasion, according to the three newly released transcripts, appeared to be central in the President's mind to the rationale for limiting the FBI's investigation. In instructing Mr. Haldeman on what to tell Mr. Helms and Gen. Walters, he said:

"When you get in—in when you get in [unintelligible] people, say 'Look, the problem is that this will open the whole, the whole Bay of Pigs thing, and the President just feels that ah... without going into the fringes on the night of the break-in, Hunt's involvement was not publicly known on June 23, either, but Mr. Nixon had apparently been informed that he was involved."

One of those ultimately indicted in connection with the Watergate burglary was Howard Hunt Jr., who, like Liddy, had remained on the fringes on the night of the break-in. Hunt's involvement was not publicly known on June 23, either, but Mr. Nixon had apparently been informed that he was involved.

"This Hunt," he told Mr. Haldeman, "will uncover a lot of things. You open that scab there's a hell of a lot of things and we just feel that it would be very detrimental to have this thing go any further."

Member of 'Plumbers'

Hunt had been a career CIA operative with major responsibility for the failure of the Bay of Pigs effort, and, after retiring from the agency, he became a member of the "plumbers," the White House investigation squad that broke into the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

The President, in a statement accompanying the three transcripts, noted that he contradicted his first major statement on Watergate on May 22, 1973.

In that statement, Mr. Nixon declared that "at no time did I attempt, or did I authorize others to attempt, to implicate the CIA in the Watergate matter."

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Ruchell Magee was to have been sentenced two weeks ago but Justice Douglas notified the superior court clerk in Santa Clara County that he was studying Magee's appeal of a state court decision prohibiting him from reversing a guilty plea to the charge of aggravated kidnapping. The stay was indefinite.

President Nixon wrote the committee that Mr. Kissinger's testimony was correct and added:

"I wish to affirm categorically that Secretary Kissinger and others involved in various aspects of this investigation were operating under my specific authority and were carrying out my expressed orders."

Panel Clears Bill to Fund U.S. Elections**Acts to Sharply Limit House Amendments**

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT).

The House Rules Committee sent a major campaign-financing bill to the House floor yesterday under ground rules that would sharply limit amendments.

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Resignation or Removal

There is authentic drama in President Nixon's personal admission of what the tapes released to Judge Sirica on the order of the Supreme Court proved: That he had called the FBI off its Watergate investigation, six days after the break-in, for political reasons as well as those of asserted national security. It has produced a profound effect upon the Congress that is well advanced in impeachment proceedings, influencing many of his strongest supporters to call for his resignation or removal from office.

The reasons for this impact are obvious enough. The statement and the tapes demonstrate beyond question that Mr. Nixon did make an effort, through use of his presidential authority, to obstruct justice—a primary charge against him in the impeachment proceedings. More, he did conceal that fact from his advisers, his lawyers and the public; indeed, he originally asserted quite the contrary. And the implication is very strong that his long battle to keep the evidence of the tapes from the courts, the Congress and the people was only incidentally a defense of executive privilege and confidentiality—in essence, it was an attempt to conceal information damaging to him personally. For many who sustained him, this undercut the moral, legal and political motives which sustained them.

Mr. Nixon has termed his public statements with the matters covered in the tapes of July 23, 1972, excluded or actually denied, a "serious act of omission for which I take full responsibility and which I deeply regret." He urges that this be viewed in perspective, against "the record in its entirety," and insists that that record "does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a president."

Moscow Breaks Berlin Agreement

By the four-power Berlin agreement of 1971, hailed as a landmark of détente, the Soviet Union made an explicit written commitment to assure and facilitate "unimpeded" West German civilian access from West Germany to isolated West Berlin. This supposedly was resolved an issue that had repeatedly brought East and West to the brink of war. Presumably no signatory would lightly violate this critical, high-visibility accord. Yet Moscow has now broken it by permitting East Germany to interfere physically with transit traffic. This is a deadly serious matter, calling into question the worth of Moscow's word and the depth of its interest in détente. If the Russians are prepared to ignore their own solemn treaty commitment in the most politically sensitive area of East-West relations, then we are in for hard times.

As usual in these situations, several explanations can be heard roundabout. One is that the West Germans are really at fault—for provoking the East by setting up a federal environmental office in West Berlin, which is formally an occupied city and not a constituent part of West Germany. It is so that—ignoring this important formality—Bonn did not ask its three Western allies' prior approval before announcing its intention to locate the environment office in the city. But the allies' approval was subsequently given and the particular office unquestionably falls within the terms of the 1971 agreement, which allows Bonn to maintain and develop ties with West Berlin. In any event, if the Russians or East Germans do have an objection, the agreement compels them to express it by diplomacy. The Berlin agreement supposedly removed force as a legitimate way to conduct policy in the

heart of Europe. What else is détente about?

But surely the President has not forgotten that the record, as it was available before the Supreme Court order requiring the production of the new tapes, had already impelled the House Judiciary Committee, by a substantial majority, including Republicans, to charge him with three impeachable offenses; that he himself acknowledges that, on the record as it was known, "a House vote for impeachment is, as a practical matter, virtually a foregone conclusion." The new evidence can only strengthen that conclusion—and, as the reactions of his Senate supporters would indicate, extend it to the upper house.

Should Mr. Nixon, then, become the first President of the United States to resign under fire? Or should he proceed through the constitutional process toward that conviction under impeachment which would be equally unprecedented, but which now assumes mounting inevitability? Quite apart from personal or party considerations, there are arguments in the national interest on both sides. Resignation may be less traumatic for the country than conviction by the Senate: the latter might set a firmer constitutional precedent.

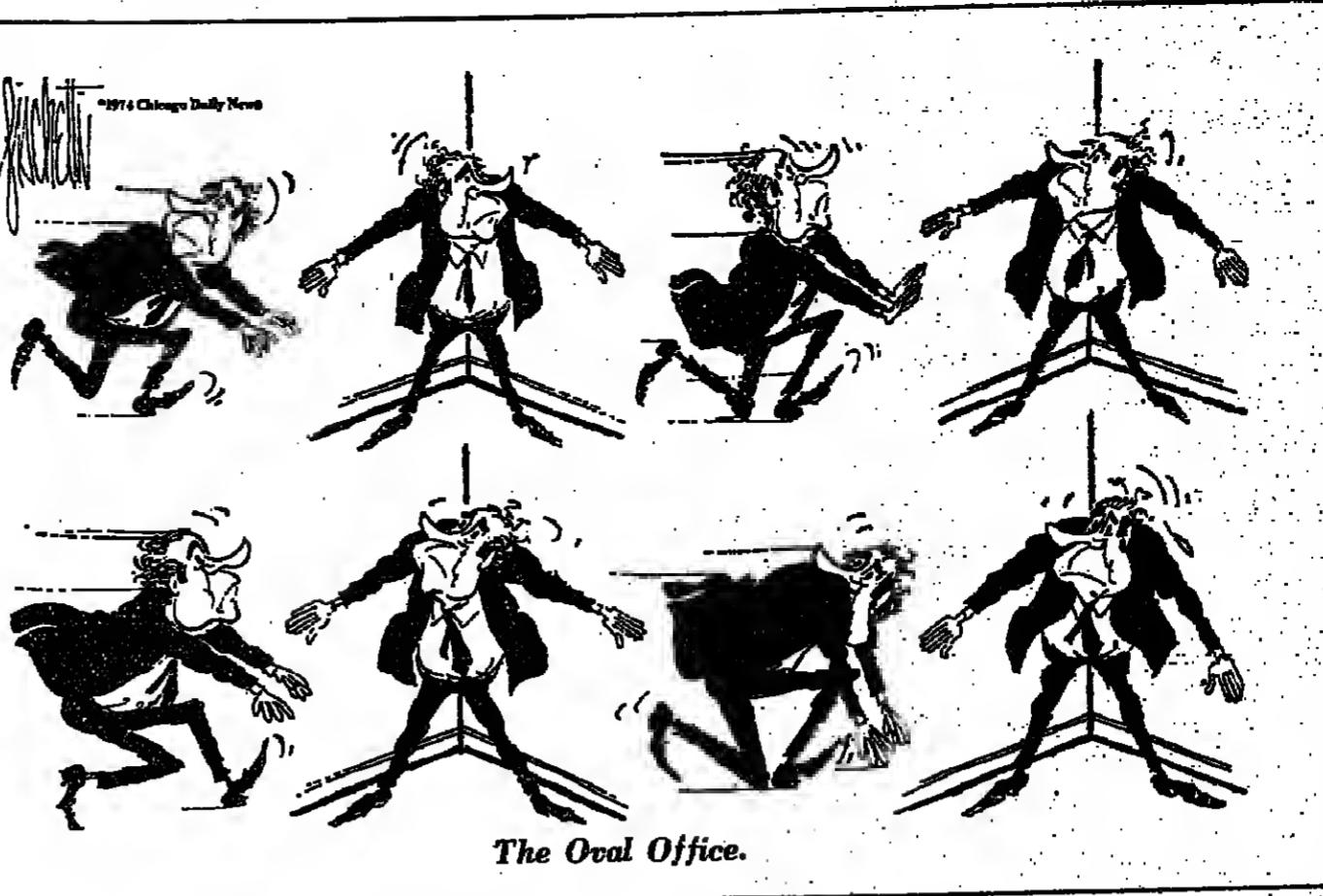
To strike a balance between these concerns is by no means easy. But in this awesome political moment of truth for the republic, it has become painfully clear that "on the record in its entirety," resignation or conviction on impeachment are the alternatives. As Rep. Charles Wiggins, Mr. Nixon's ablest defender in the Judiciary Committee, said on Tuesday, "with great reluctance and deep personal sorrow," that if Richard Nixon does not resign, his career of public service "must be terminated involuntarily." There are now no other valid choices for the nation.

Three years and 90,000 deaths later, there has been no answer, by international action, to the policy of mass murder by the government of Gen. Idi Amin.

The killing, initially following racial and ethnic lines but expanded to include anyone who displeases the merciful Gen. Amin, began scarcely a month after he overthrew the regime of President Milton Obote in January, 1971.

Gen. Amin immediately began a series of systematic purges of the judiciary, the civil service, the police, and the military. Within five months, he had abolished the parliament, ended all political activity and invested the military with extraordinary powers of arrest, detention and summary execution.

A recent report by the International Commission of Jurists on violations of human rights in Uganda described the situation as a "reign of terror." Though detailed figures are a state secret, and almost impossible to calculate, most diplomatic observers now estimate that more than 90,000 have been killed since Gen. Amin took power. The killing has struck nearly every tribe in every region of the country, including more than 50,000 people from ethnic groups formerly identified with the Obote regime and several thousand from Gen. Amin's own tribe, the Kakwa.



Uganda's Continuing 'Reign of Terror'

By Hal Sheets

WASHINGTON.—In July, 1971, two Americans were brutally murdered and their bodies burned by Ugandan Army officers in a remote southern province. Nicholas Stroh, a 33-year-old freelance journalist, and Robert Siedle, 46, a lecturer at Makerere University, had been attempting to investigate reports of mass executions at Mbarara barracks. According to witnesses, now in exile from Uganda, these last words were uttered: "You may kill us, but someday you'll answer for this."

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The Methods

According to witnesses, the methods used in the killings match the horror of the numbers. There are reports that entire villages were slain by machine gun and that the bodies were fed to crocodiles in the Nile River or carried to mass graves in the bush. Some victims have been made to kill each other with hammers or to consume their own flesh until they have bled to death. There are numerous accounts of death by sexual abuse and mutilation as well as dismemberment of live people.

Known to the world largely for his persecution and expulsion of 60,000 Asians in 1972, and his telegrams to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations praising Hitler's genocide of European Jews, Gen. Amin has been treated as an almost comic figure by the international community. Not even the murder of Africans has stirred other African countries to condemn the regime. In the sheer arbitrariness of the killings, however, United States officials find few parallels. "He's totally mad," said one former United States diplomat, "and the killing is no more excusable than Stalin's mass purges. It is an African 'Gulag'."

The only attempt to raise the issue of human-rights violations in Uganda at the United Nations failed to gain support during the 1972 session of the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The subcommission, a group of 26 experts selected on a geographical basis, is charged with certifying to the Commission on Human Rights whether or not a persistent pattern of gross violations of human rights exists.

Paralyzed

Though United Kingdom exports on human rights raised the issue of the persecution of the Ugandan Asians during the 1972 session, the subcommission soon became paralyzed by a series of procedural debates. Neither that issue nor the killing of Africans was ever discussed in substance or forwarded to the full commission. Not surprisingly, the discussion was impeded by the representatives from the Soviet Union, Greece, and Brazil, countries that have been noted for their own human-rights violations. Although the killings continue, human-rights specialists who fol-

low the issue at the United Nations in New York and in Geneva see little hope of the issue being raised at the upcoming session, in February. Though the widely respected International Commission of Jurists has filed its formal report to the United Nations detailing the situation in Uganda, one source familiar with the operation of the Human Rights Commission observed, "It could take as long as five years to make a decision to even consider the I.C.J. report."

Meanwhile, Uganda is receiving military assistance from the Soviet Union, Libya, Egypt and Algeria. Gen. Amin has been given MIGs, heavy tanks, armored personnel carriers and a wide assortment of small arms.

There does not seem to be any hope that the United States government, though well aware of

Gen. Amin's savagery, will raise the rights issue. United States companies purchased in 1973 some 38 per cent of the total exports of Uganda, including nearly \$100 million in coffee, but State Department officials quickly discount any plans for an embargo to dissociate the United States from the Amin regime.

Though the United States closed its embassy in Uganda in 1973, sources close to that decision say it was more in response to an acrimonious telegram from Gen. Amin wishing President Nixon "a speedy recovery" from Watergate than as an act of principle.

Washington has done nothing to place the Ugandan case on the agenda of the Human Rights Commission or even to condemn publicly the killings.

Nearly 30 years after the horrors of Dachau, Buchenwald,

Auschwitz, and Treblinka were exposed to the world, the Ugandan case and others, such as genocide in neighboring Burundi, demonstrate that human rights continues to be a minor issue in international politics.

But unless your heart is made of stone, you have to feel at least a little pain for soy politico who is leased to his labors in Washington while his opponent is back home mingling with constituents and probably telling them what a snake the senator is to vote on sending Mr. Nixon to early retirement.

Widespread Jitters

In a normal year, fewer than the 24 senators seeking re-election in contested races in November would be considered in any degree of jeopardy. But this is hardly a normal year, and the jitters are widespread.

Considering that senators are probably the most pampered and privileged public servants in America, it's hard to work up the same degree of sympathy for them that one feels for a wounded vet or a homeless waif.

But unless your heart is made of stone, you have to feel at least a little pain for soy politico who is leased to his labors in Washington while his opponent is back home mingling with constituents and probably telling them what a snake the senator is to vote on sending Mr. Nixon to early retirement.

For a time, there was some among the incumbents that the Senate chamber might be a better place to be this fall than out among the folks. Some were told by their campaign consultants that television viewers would respond with a rush of gratitude to the noble sight of their senator sitting with a grave countenance as he prepared to render judgment on the President.

But the dreams of glory faded to dust when it became clear that Mansfield, purist, that he is, would allow only a single camera into the Senate chamber for the historic trial and would keep it focused on the witness, forbidding any reaction shots of the "pro-senators."

There are ultra-nationalists among them who might be ready to slip toward Moscow—or toward the leftist trouble-maker, Andreas Papandreou, should the latter come back from exile and try to make trouble by taking his activists into the streets.

Caramanlis, an experienced and shrewd statesman, wants to insist against any such danger by carefully weeding out uncertain officer elements, but on a painstakingly slow basis to avoid mass military resentment. He has also included anti-junta resistance leaders in his cabinet to win left-wing support.

The second thing required by Caramanlis is a series of joint meetings between the chiefs of the Greek and Turkish communities there, Glavkos Clerides and Rauf Denktaş. Clerides, acting President, hopes to persuade Denktaş, to come with him to the next Geneva negotiations as Vice-President of Cyprus, not simply as spokesman for the island's Turkish minority.

At all odds it is desirable that Cyprus avoid formal partition—and the fate of Ireland with permanent religious divisions and instead seek a demilitarized, wholly independent future. Obviously this would require revision of existing treaties.

Already the slow path toward such a solution to be followed, there is every reason to believe a summit meeting could soon be arranged between Caramanlis and Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit. Ecevit sent the Greek Premier a warm letter when he returned to Cyprus to discipline those factions and also to take a firm hold on pro-junta officers still there. The latter stirred up the original trouble.

Given this background of uneasiness, it seems wise that Arch-

bishop Makarios, although legal head of the Cypriot state, should return to his country in the capacity of a non-political ecclastic and retired elder statesman.

It might be easier to rebuild Cyprus on the basis of an old friendship between the chiefs of the Greek and Turkish communities there, Glavkos Clerides and Rauf Denktaş. Clerides, acting President, hopes to persuade Denktaş, to come with him to the next Geneva negotiations as Vice-President of Cyprus, not simply as spokesman for the island's Turkish minority.

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Only when the Cypriot crisis starts to cool can one be confident that Greece's political situation will stabilize definitively. The right-wing group of army officers who supported the junta are still potentially strong. Moreover, the

Devices

Now they are resorting to number of devices to cope with a campaign situation like none of them have ever seen before.

Most of them have sacrificed their summer vacations and are back home every weekend, camping like there is no tomorrow—which may not be far from the truth.

Instead of saving their vacation spots for a big vacation, those who have funds available are starting their TV p

eriodical trial this fall to change many voters' minds.

The name of the game, as a polling consultant to several of the incumbent senators, "is to be in front by Labor Day with a 20 point lead if you can grab it and then hope that your challenger won't be able to catch up through the spectacle of a pre-

trial trial this fall to change many voters' minds."

But, just in case, several of the senators are preparing expensive television news operations of their own, for use in September and October.

Another form of proxy campaign will be popular this fall—the little woman. In the bedrooms of senatorial mansions around Washington, devoted helpers are clearing their throat and rehearsing speeches while begin: "My husband would be much like to be with you stonemason contractor at your convention, but as you know, he required to be in Washington to day by his historic responsibility as a juror in the trial and he asked me to tell you how grateful he has been for your support."

Given what we know about the brains and beauty of the Senate wives, this may be the best breed of constituents—say nothing of their constituents—have ever seen.

But no senator ever thought someone else could campaign for him better than he could campaign for himself.

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Water the Fragile Plant

By C. L. Sulzberger

A fragile plant in post-junta Greece but every day that passes helps strengthen its shaky stalk. The strong-man Premier, Constantine Caramanlis, has found himself enormously popular on returning from 11 years of voluntary exile in France. Moreover, there is some evidence that the customarily volatile Greeks have been matured politically by their sad experience of the past decade—first a rabble-rousing, self-paralyzed parliamentary regime; then stabilizing, leader dictatorships.

It might be easier to rebuild Cyprus on the basis of an old friendship between the chiefs of the Greek and Turkish communities there, Glavkos Clerides and Rauf Denktaş. Clerides, acting President, hopes to persuade Denktaş, to come with him to the next Geneva negotiations as Vice-President of Cyprus, not simply as spokesman for the island's Turkish minority.

At all odds it is desirable that Cyprus avoid formal partition—and the fate of Ireland with permanent religious divisions and instead seek a demilitarized, wholly independent future. Obviously this would require revision of existing treaties.

The United States, at this moment, is truly unpopular among Greeks of right, left and center. It will require considerable effort to correct this. Fortunately, Caramanlis hopes to patch up relations and feels his personal popularity will make it feasible—provided Washington gives him some tangible signs of friendship and encouragement.

From a Greek point of view these are the two immediate questions that must be faced: Turkey (which involves Cyprus) and the United States. The first, of course, is infinitely more urgent. But if diplomacy wins against passion and defiance starts to set in, the problem of the American relationship might in the long run prove equally vital.

This country has not only just recovered from a long political and psychological illness that left deep scars. It has also suffered economic and financial anomalies. In all these respects, it needs help and the time to start is now.

Greece and Russia

If Mr. Sulzberger hopes that the negative short-term impact of the Cyprus crisis will eventually be exceeded by long-term benefits... for the NATO and U.S. position in the Mediterranean, he is making a very long shot.

The virtual take-over of the salient parts of the island by Turkish forces has hurt the pride of all Greeks, regardless of political color. If things do not change quickly in restoring the status quo ante on this 80 per cent Greek-populated island, I should not be surprised if Greece will play the Russian card, with the same justification as Sadat did so successfully in the past.

ADRIAN A. ENFIZIOLIOU

Athena.

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Bonn Protests East German Road Delays

In E. Berlin Meeting Of Transit Agencies

BONN, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Bonn government today protested East German interference with automobile traffic between West Germany and Berlin. East Germany did not agree to lift the controls, as requested by Bonn in a meeting of German transit commissions here.

The Bonn government said after the session in East Berlin that "the question must now be laid before both governments for further negotiations."

The cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will discuss the traffic interference tomorrow during its regular weekly session, the government said.

The East German news agency ADN reported that the East German Transit Commission reiterated the Communist position that the newly opened Bonn government Environmental Protection Office in West Berlin violates the 1971 four-power agreement on the divided city. East Germany has accused transit employees of the office of establishing this office is contrary to the chief condition of the four-power accord that West Berlin does not belong to West Germany, ADN said.

Gerhard Friedrich, the chief of the East German delegation, rejected unfounded contentions by the Federal Republic of Germany on alleged hindrances of transit traffic, ADN reported. It described road and rail traffic as normal, except for environmental office employees.

West Berlin police reported that truck drivers encountered delays of 40 to 50 minutes on East German border-crossing points early this morning.

Emerging from today's meeting at East Berlin's Traffic Ministry, Bonn Transit Commission chief Helmut Wolf said the session was "factual" but gave no details of the protest.

East Germany has been supported by the Soviet Union in its action.

Yesterday, the United States, Britain and France made individual protests of the situation to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow. Last week, a U.S. spokesman acknowledged that recognition of East Germany had been delayed by the traffic-interference issue.

Today, the East Germans also demanded that West Germany take measures to halt "the continued misuse of the transit route by persons aiding defectors," ADN said.

One of the dead was tentatively identified as an airport porter.

An FBI spokesman said that federal agents were aiding police in investigating the blast.

"We don't have any information that any terrorist groups or revolutionary groups were responsible for the bomb blast at this time," he said.

Pan Am spokesman said the carrier was trying to maintain normal operations, using facilities made available by other carriers. The rest of the airport was operating normally.

Cairo Diplomat Meets Giscard, Sees Better Ties

PARIS, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said today after conference with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that their two countries were heading for a further tightening of their relations.

"Our relations are good, and they will further improve," Mr. Fahmy told newsmen after prolonged talks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysée Palace.

Mr. Fahmy said that he reviewed Middle East developments and discussed bilateral issues with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

The foreign minister said that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "will exchange visits before the end of the year."

Winding up two days of talks with French leaders, Mr. Fahmy later conferred with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on details of France's offer to help rebuild Egypt's economy.

Bandits in France Steal \$1 Million

NIMES, France, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—Five masked gunmen held up a main postal sorting center here today and escaped with about five million francs (about 1,000,000) in an operation described by the police as "masterly and highly professional."

The gunmen walked into the center at 3 a.m. through a little door, forced the 32 employees to lie face down on the floor and formed a chain to pass out to a waiting car about 30 postal sacks containing money from regional post offices.

They then got into the car and sped off in the direction of a highway. The police said the gunmen "did not commit one mistake."

U.S. Balloonist Killed

LAKEHURST, N.J., Aug. 6 (AP)—Robert Berger, of Philadelphia, hoping to make the first successful transatlantic balloon crossing, crashed late Saturday in New Jersey shortly after launch this morning and was killed, police said.

12 Nations Agree in Principle to Share Oil in the Event of a New Crisis

By Murray Marder

avoided by such an agreement, an official said.

Twelve nations now have reached "substantial agreement" at a senior official level "on the basis on which the group would act in the event of a new oil interruption," said Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs.

The new approach was worked out in Brussels during the last six months by the Energy

Approach Worked Out in Brussels

Coordinating Group (ECG) established by the Washington energy conference last February.

Participants in the group are the United States, Canada, Britain, Norway, West Germany, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg and Japan. The proposals, after some further work, will await approval at the cabinet levels of government, in September or

October. France balked at joining the energy group, but U.S. officials hope France will join the cooperative oil program later.

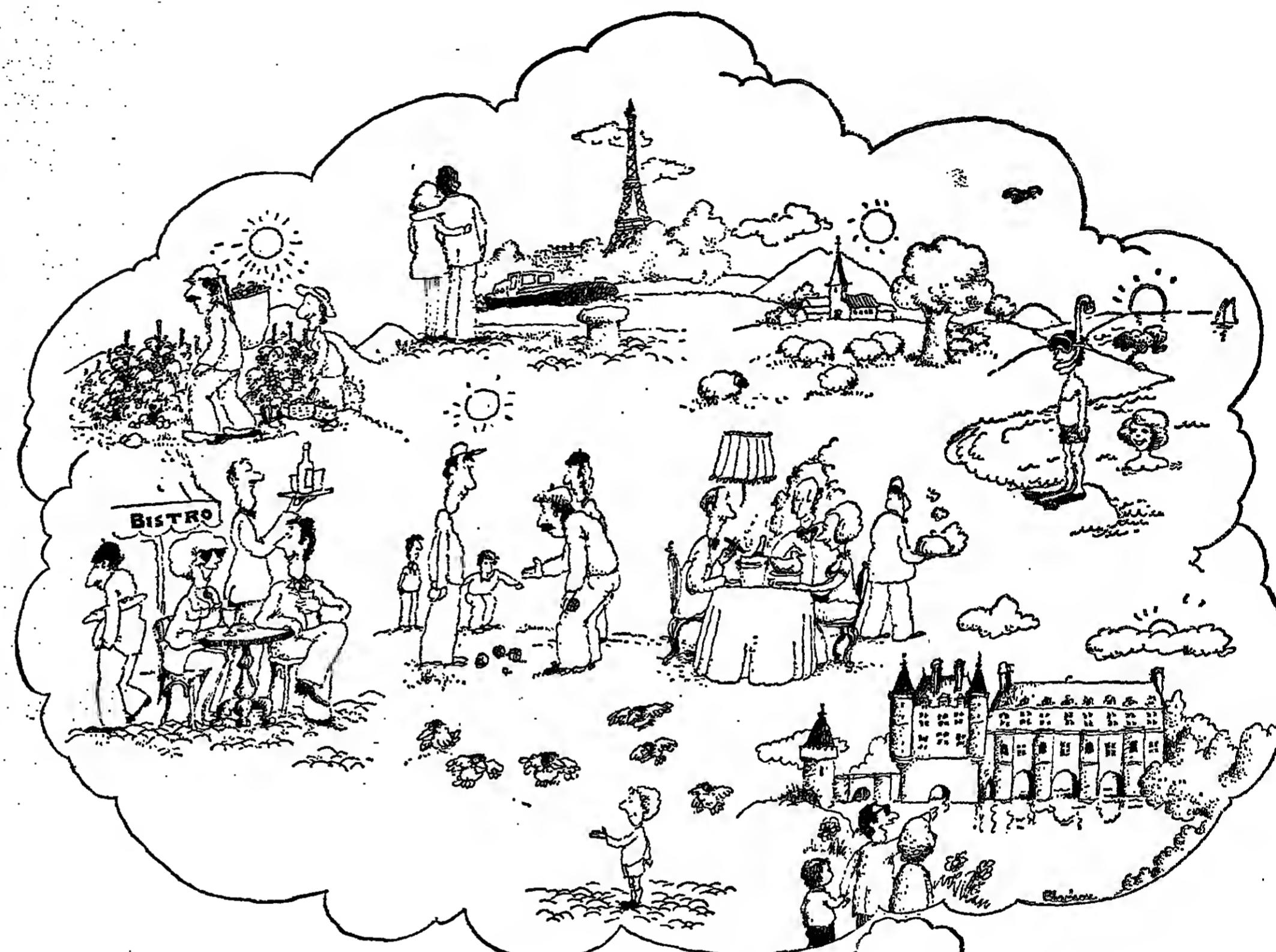
Although many American specialists expressed doubt in February that the United States ever would agree to share its domestic oil supplies, the proposal does include "sharing on a common basis" from both imported and domestic supplies in an emergency, Mr. Enders said. There would be, however, a "weighted voting" arrangement if "extraordinary reasons" were involved in opposition to automatic sharing of oil in a crisis.

Details of amounts of oil to be shared, and many other specifics of the plan, are being withheld until governments can act on the program.

The 12 nations involved con-

sume about 38 million barrels of oil a day, it was said. They produce about 13 million barrels a day themselves, leaving a gap of about 25 million barrels. The Arab oil embargo last winter, however, only cut off about 10 per cent of the world supply, a U.S. official noted.

At present, newsmen were told at the State Department, there is "a significant surplus" on the order of two to three million barrels of oil a day, on the international market, with the producers making strenuous efforts to maintain high prices.



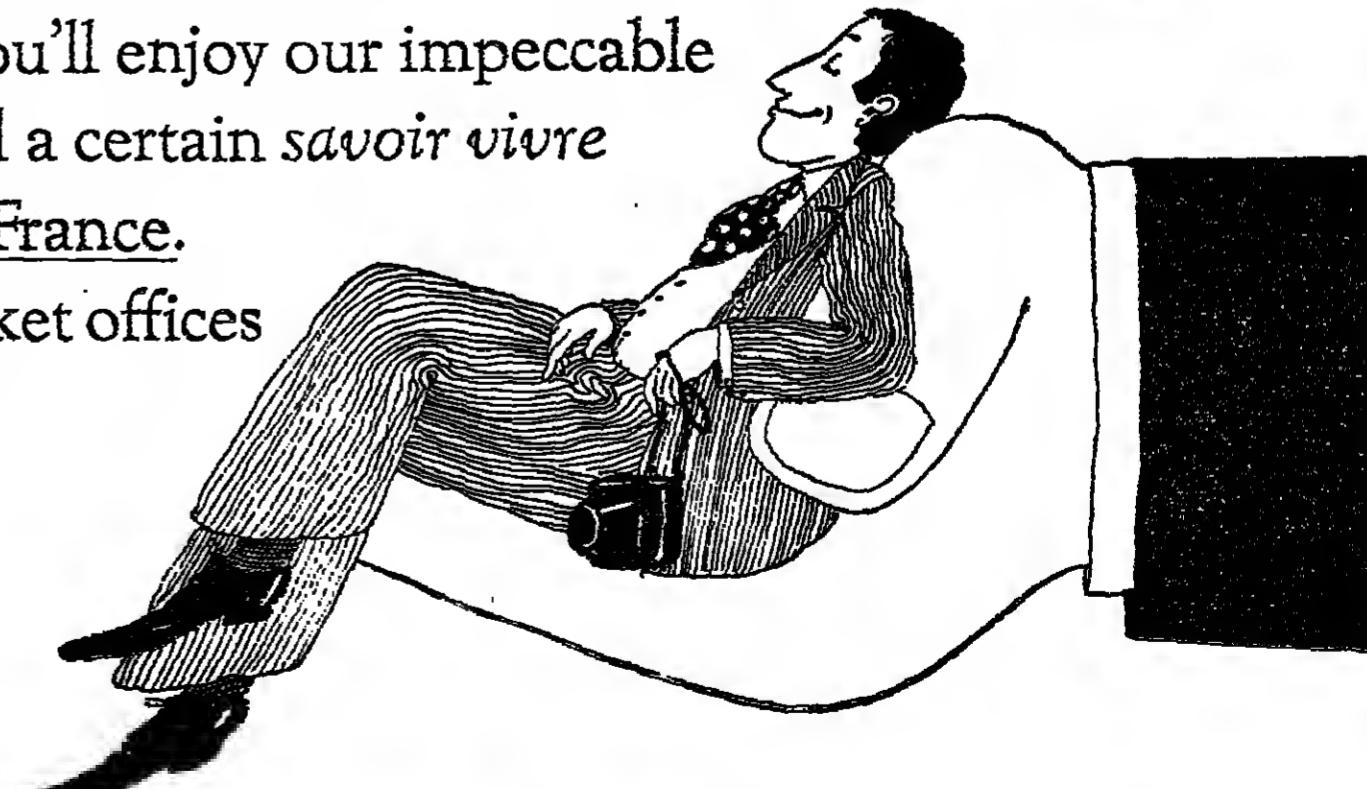
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QE2 Steps Up Atlantic Crossings for 1975

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The QE2 is to increase its transatlantic sailings next year by over a third compared with this year, Cunard has announced.

The liner will make 31 Atlantic crossings, Victor Matthews Cunard chairman said. The expanding program for QE2 is intended, in part, to compensate for the anticipated shortage of space caused by the withdrawal of the SS France from service.

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Italy Seeking Curb on Acts Of Terrorism

Bombs Rock Offices Of Neo-Fascist Party

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP)—Italy's cabinet met today to draft tough anti-terrorist measures amid mounting public anger over bombings and other violence.

Just hours before Premier Mariano Rumor summoned his cabinet, a series of bombings rocked offices of Italy's rightist political party, the Italian Social Movement (MSI). Police said that four party offices on the outskirts of Rome were damaged in the explosions. No injuries were reported.

The explosions apparently were in retaliation for the bombing of a passenger train south of Bologna Sunday in which 13 persons were killed and 48 injured.

A neo-Fascist terrorist group, Ordine Nero (the black order), has claimed responsibility for the blast. The MSI condemned the train bombing.

Officials said that the government was preparing legislation which would send suspected terrorists away from their home bases into forced exile in other parts of Italy. That method is currently used in an attempt to keep the Sicilian Mafia under control.

Police, meanwhile, said they found 18 kilos of high explosives placed below a road bridge and a railway line only 12 miles from the tunnel in which the bombing of the train occurred Sunday.

Investigators said that the explosive charge, apparently laid in the last few days, was enough to blow up both the railway and the bridge. But they found no trace of a detonating device, suggesting that those responsible were surprised while planting the charge or that they had intended to return later to finish their work.

A newspaper in Bologna reported having received a call from a person who claimed to be a member of Ordine Nero. The caller reportedly threatened further terrorist acts and confirmed his group's responsibility in the train bombing.

The caller mentioned Padua as the next target, saying that city "will pay heavily" for the assassination of two MSI members last June.

Hiroshima Marks '45 A-Blast Date

HIROSHIMA, Japan, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Hiroshima today observed the 29th anniversary of its atomic bomb devastation in World War II with a call by its mayor for the world to outlaw immediately all nuclear tests and weapons.

To free mankind of the awesome threat of suicidal ruin, Mayor Setsuo Yamada urged that their possessors, whom he listed as the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China, France and India.

He also demanded that Japan, which still has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, do so. Later, a minute of silent prayer honored the victims of the Aug. 6, 1945 blast, numbering at least 85,000 people. The U.S. B-29 "Enola Gay" dropped the bomb.

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IL NE FAUT PAS GRAND CHOSE POUR FAIRE D'UN HOMME UN MONSIEUR.



AMSTERDAM HOUSING.—In this Dutch city, one of the ways of beating the cost of rents is through houseboats. In all, the city has 2,500 floating houses.

Flying to Islands Today

Portuguese Minister to Start Talks on Cape Verde Future

LISBON, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—Overseas Minister Antonio de Almeida Santos will fly to the Portuguese islands of Cape Verde in the Atlantic tomorrow for talks on their political future, the Information Ministry said today.

Portugal has recognized the right of the islands to independence but it is not clear yet whether they will be joined to Guinea-Bissau (Portuguese Guinea) on the African mainland.

The African party for the independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands—already recognized as the government of

Hsieh Fu-min, Peking Official, Is Dead at 64

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Hsieh Fu-min, 64, a member of the Standing Committee of the third National People's Congress and a survivor of the Chinese Communists' "Long March," died last Wednesday, the New China News Agency reported today.

The news agency monitored here, said a memorial meeting for Mr. Hsieh, the chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the Congress, was held in Peking on Sunday. The agency said wreaths were sent by Premier Chou En-lai and some other high-ranking Chinese leaders.

Mr. Hsieh was eulogized as "an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist party," the news agency said. He was born in Kwangsi Province in southern China and was one of about 20,000 survivors of the 5,000-mile "Long March" from southwest to north China in 1934-35 to escape opposing armies.

Almira Sessions

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Actress Almira Sessions, 25, a veteran of more than 500 movie and television roles, died on Saturday. Miss Sessions began her career in a 1969 comic opera, "The Sultan of Sulu." She came here in 1971 for a part in "Little Nelly Kelly" and her screen credits include "Diary of a Chambermaid" and "The Fountainehead."

Chilean Junta Commutes Death Sentences for 4

SANTIAGO, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Death sentences for a civilian and three military men were commuted yesterday to 30 years in prison by the commander here of Chile's Air Force.

The decision was interpreted as a sign that the military junta has curtailed executions of political opponents seized after the September coup that toppled the regime of President Salvador Allende and his Socialist government.

At least 96 persons have been executed by firing squads following summary courts-martial, but the shootings stopped in early January, reportedly under direct orders from the junta president, Gen. Jose Berdichevsky.

The four men, including the former head of the state bank, were condemned to death last Wednesday by a six-officer air force court in the largest mass trial in Chile's history. The board sentenced 56 other defendants to prison terms ranging from 300 days to life.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Scattered showers and even some heavy rains fell on the parched crops of the Midwest in the last few days, but most weather and agricultural experts say they have not brought substantial relief from the drought. Not many of the rains measured more than half an inch. Most of the showers left barely more than a trace of moisture.

"It will help us hold on a little longer," Dallas Pickett said of his 450-acre grain and livestock farm at Stewartsville in northwestern Missouri.

From west Texas across southeastern Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, many sections

have had little more than an inch of rain since early June.

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'TV Warfare' Being Waged In the Punjab

By William Drummond

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6.—For the last 10 months, India and Pakistan have been waging "video warfare" across the plains of the Punjab.

India inaugurated Television Amritsar last September and, over Pakistani protests, has been beaming Bombay-made movies at Pakistan.

From Lahore, Pakistan has retaliated by beaming American-made serials, cartoons and Westerners at the Indian audience.

Lahore is 16 miles from Amritsar, and the peoples of both cities speak the same language. The Punjabis are the only viewers on the subcontinent with two channels to choose from.

Tear-Jerker' for Debut

India began the duel when it broadcast a Bombay "tear-jerker" called "Pakeeza." The movie, with syrupy music and a Moslem setting, reportedly emptied Lahore's movie houses and brought accusations that India was bent on destroying Pakistan's movie industry.

Also since the broadcast occurred during the Moslem holy month of Ramadan, India was accused of trying to empty the Pakistani mosques and subvert

the tear-jerker for debut.

India's first movie, "Pakeeza,"

was a flop, but Pakistan's

second, "Kishore Kumar's

"Kishore Kumar

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1974

Page 7

K. Offers Indexed Savings Plans**To Avert Losses Due to Inflation**

By Terry Robards
LONDON, Aug. 6 (NYT)—The government moved today to protect pensioners and small savers from the effects of inflation by creating two new savings plans with dividends based on Britain's retail price index. The two plans will have the potential to provide savers with yields far greater than they receive under prevailing rates. An index-related plan at present, for example, would have to yield up to 16 per cent to keep pace with the increase in retail prices in the last year.

Conventional savings accounts here now yield 9.5 per cent, although the yields on accounts

with building societies can be somewhat higher because the societies pay the basic taxes incurred by the depositors on their interest yields.

In the 12 months through June, the retail price index in Britain rose by a record 16.5 per cent. Thus, a saver with a conventional account would have suffered a loss of 7 per cent in the purchasing power of his savings.

Under the new government program, savers would incur no losses in purchasing power, regardless of the degree of increase in the price index.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Sumitomo in Saudi Steel Venture**

Sumitomo Metal Industries, a Japanese steelmaker, has agreed to participate in a \$75 million steel pipe fabricating project in Saudi Arabia. Plans call for Sumitomo Metal and Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, a trading firm, to establish early next year a joint venture to be called National Pipe Co. with Saudi Arabia's Alareem group of companies. The venture would be owned 51 per cent by Saudi Arabian interests, 33 per cent by Sumitomo Metal and 16 per cent by Sumitomo Shoji. Plans call for production facilities capable of initially turning out 24,000 metric tons of spiral steel pipes a year to be built at Ad Damman, an industrial zone on the Persian Gulf coast. Startup is scheduled for 1976. Capacity would eventually be boosted to 80,000 tons of pipes a year. The pipes will be used to transport oil. Sumitomo officials say it has not been decided yet how the new venture will be financed, but they acknowledge that consideration is being given to securing a substantial portion of the needed funds in Saudi Arabia.

Ford Overtakes BLMC in U.K. Market

British Leyland Motor Corp.'s share of the home car market slipped below that of Ford's last month for the first time. BLMC's July registrations fell 4 percentage points to 28 per cent of the total, while Ford's share went up to 30 per cent from 26 per cent in June. Sources at BLMC suggest that Ford might have bitten deeply into its stocks last month, while BLMC is selling all the cars it can make—particularly that changes in the retail price index.

Car buyers and bondholders will be asked to maintain their savings through a bonus of an specified sum to be paid at maturity, although they will be allowed to withdraw their savings from their bonds at any prior to maturity.

Plans have the added effect of

taxes, thereby offering an additional safeguard against rates of taxation.

use of the limitations on however, the plans are not set off a major out-

of funds from other types of investments.

A government new program sends a radical departure from previous policies. Some

plans had been opposed to ining on the theory that it

had to an addition of re to control inflation. Other

s suggested that indexing

around itself. The Treasury's

Minister was careful

not that the new plans do

conflict with the govern-

ment's existing policies

and keeping the general level

interest rates down as far as

possible.

The government also took care

to refer to the yields on

the bonds or savings ac-

counts as "interest rates."

It referred to "adjusted

as," although these would be

subject to interest rates.

Plans obviously were creat-

ing the assumption that infla-

tion would remain chronic for

time. No provision was

made for the possibility that

rate of increase in consumer

spending would fall to the point

where interest rates

again become attractive.

At that point, however, savers

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vestment rates are in accordance

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Yamani Seeks Oil Price Cut To Avert World Recession

Mr. Yamani did not specify the extent of oil price decreases favored by his government or say when they could go into effect.

Following the example of Iran which has bought 26 per cent of Krupp's steel-making subsidiary, Saudi Arabia is also interested in investing in West German industry, he said in the interview.

"For us, Germany is an excellent location for investment."

He also urged German industry to conclude cooperation deals with Saudi Arabian firms, saying that the United States was in no position to meet all Saudi Arabian needs.

He said that instead of dollars, the oil producing countries are interested in obtaining technological know-how.

"This is the price that everyone has to pay when he needs oil," Mr. Yamani said.

In 'Stable, Benign' Atmosphere**Japanese Investment in U.S. Seen Hitting \$7 Billion by '80**

By Emerson Chapin

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT)—A comprehensive study commissioned by the Japanese government has found that the climate for Japanese investment in the United States is "stable and benign" and forecasts that the level of direct Japanese invest-

ment in this country will reach \$6 billion to \$7 billion by 1980.

The report says that Japan is entering a fundamentally new period of economic development "in which the Japanese homeland will be less exclusively a production center and will begin to function as the headquarters of a global economic system."

"Foreign investment will be the principal vehicle for this transition," the report says, and will reflect, among other things, "the need to shift a part of production offshore in response to growing domestic shortages, a growing trade surplus, and protectionist pressures in principal overseas markets."

The report was drawn up by Boston Consulting Group, a management consulting organization, after extensive research in all 50 states. Interviews were conducted with key government officials, businessmen, scholars, community leaders and a variety of other representative and influential persons.

The report contains warnings of areas of potential friction that could have significant political repercussions, citing "investments in Japanese tourism-based real estate activities, particularly in Hawaii, the West Coast and possibly Alaska, and local concentrations of Japanese activity."

Asked during a Joint Economic Committee hearing if a growth rate of 1 to 2 per cent over the next few months was plausible, Mr. Burns replied that he thought it was and added, "I expect a sluggish economy."

Asked if he had any basis for believing the United States was

on the verge of a financial panic, Mr. Burns replied, "No, I do not, I tend to keep cool when others get emotional."

He said he believes once the question of President Nixon's impeachment is settled, one way or the other, it will help restore some confidence in the government and the economy.

However, he refused to say what his own views were on impeach-

ment.

Major categories of investment

are divided into four, with the largest amount—\$2.7 billion—fore-

seen in export substitution manu-

facturing.

Nevertheless, the figures probably reflect the best estimates available in Bonn as to the further development of Germany's foreign trade this year.

The projections imply that Germany's second-half trade surplus will be smaller than that of the first six months. The record first-half total was \$2.3 billion DM; while the indicated second-half surplus is \$1.8 billion to \$2.6 billion.

Nevertheless, the figures suggest that the average monthly surplus in the second half will range from \$1.3 billion DM to \$1.7 billion DM, well above the June surplus of \$1.6 billion.

Announcement of the June trade figures on July 25 initiated a period of weakness for the deutsche mark that continues today. Additional factors in the weakness are thought to include heavy demands for foreign currency by Germans preparing to go on holiday, the unwinding of deutsche mark hedges accumulated in anticipation of a revaluation, and foreign withdrawals from German banks in the wake of the Bauhaus Herstatt collapse on June 26.

The expectation of a substantial current account surplus for 1974 represents a complete turnaround from official thinking at the beginning of the year, when the government was forecasting a bare balance.

The sources said Germany is likely to show a 13-14 billion DM deficit in services this year, against a deficit of nearly 5 billion DM in 1973, and a transfer payments gap of 17 billion to 18 billion DM, against a deficit of nearly 15.9 billion DM in the preceding year.

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likely to show a 13-14 billion DM deficit in services this year, against a deficit of nearly 5 billion DM in 1973, and a transfer payments gap of 17 billion to 18 billion DM, against a deficit of nearly 15.9 billion DM in the preceding year.

He did say that he was able to get his views on the economy to President Nixon through meetings and letters.

"I think the Federal Reserva-

NYSE Rise and Fall Tied to Nixon**Sharp Early Gain Is Cut in Half**

notes offered by the Treasury today.

In Chicago, soybean futures prices rallied and closed substantially higher with the grains.

August and September bean prices dropped by the new limit of 3 cents a bushel before all contracts rebounded. Soybean oil and meal prices were mostly higher.

There was talk of renewed export interest in corn and wheat, and both commodities closed strong. In addition, the U.S. National Corn Growers Association issued a new and substantially lower harvest estimate of 5.04 billion bushels. Corn futures were higher throughout the session and advanced the 10-cent-a-bushel limit in late trading.

In New York, silver closed nearly up to the daily maximum limit of 20 cents a contract, while copper finished two to three cents higher.

World sugar futures and cotton futures closed higher.

Burns Sees Slow Growth, but No Panic

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today that he expects the economy

to be sluggish for the next several months, but that he sees no reason for financial panic at all.

Asked during a Joint Economic Committee hearing if a growth rate of 1 to 2 per cent over the next few months was plausible, Mr. Burns replied that he thought it was and added, "I expect a sluggish economy."

He said he would be very unhappy if prices could not be reduced over the next few months because of the slow rate of growth, and added that he expected the price of industrial bounds through skillful planning."

A basic finding is that direct Japanese investment in the United States, estimated at \$81 million in March, 1973, by the U.S. government, will rise steeply to \$6 billion to \$7 billion within the next six years, exclusive of private securities purchases, projected at \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion, and banking assets of \$12 billion to \$16 billion.

He said interest rates would probably not come down unless the inflation rate does but might decline if there is a substantial reduction in federal spending.

Mr. Burns did not say what rate of growth in the money supply the Fed would permit. But he repeated his statement of last week that the rate of growth for the money supply during the first six months of this year—6.28 per cent for the narrow money stock and 13.5 per cent for total bank deposits and investments—was at a faster rate than is consistent with general price stability over the long term.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Group Balance Sheet at 31st December 1973 (abridged version)

<u>Assets</u>	DM million	%	<u>Liabilities</u>	DM million	%
Tangible fixed assets	6,957	44	Shareholders' equity	4,454	28
Financial assets	994	6	Long-term liabilities	6,401	40
Fixed and financial assets	7,951	50	Long-term capital employed	10,855	68
Inventories	3,030	19	Accounts payable for goods and services	1,300	9
Receivables for goods and services	2,869	18	Due to banks	1,269	8
Other short-term receivables	510	3	Miscellaneous liabilities	2,116	13
Liquid assets	1,542	10	Total profit	362	2
Current assets	7,951	50	Short-term liabilities	5,047	32
Balance sheet total	15,902	100	Balance sheet total	15,902	100

Hoechst Group			1st Quarter 1974			
	1973	1972	1st Quarter 1974	1st Quarter 1973	Quarterly average	Change vis à vis 1973 quarterly average
	DM million	- DM million -				%
<u>Group sales</u>	15,343	13,381				
abroad	8,892	7,771				
<u>Expenditure on fixed assets</u>	1,060	1,468				
abroad	376	470				
<u>Depreciation on fixed assets</u>	1,129	1,080				
<u>Profit before taxes</u>	1,292	914				
<u>Profit after taxes</u> (year's net earnings)	520	337				
<u>Employees</u>	155,450	146,320				
abroad	53,530	48,500				
Hoechst Group						
<u>Sales</u>	4,840	3,710	3,836	+26		
Germany	1,950	1,570	1,613	+21		
Abroad	2,890	2,140	2,223	+30		
Hoechst AG						
<u>Sales</u>	2,472	1,857	1,950	+26.8		
Germany	1,250	1,005	1,029	+21.5		
Abroad	1,222	852	921	+32.7		
<u>Profit before taxes</u>	230	166	196	+17.3		
Employees	65,513	63,601				

Obligations towards the State and Society

Hoechst fulfils its function in society not only by safeguarding jobs and incomes, maintaining the value of the invested capital and ensuring an appropriate yield, but also by the taxes it pays. These financial contributions to society amounted to nearly DM 800 million in 1973, thus aiding in the solution of important problems of the State.

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Total Output of the Hoechst Group

	DM million	%
Payments to and on behalf of employees (wages, salaries, social security contributions)	4,029	26
Payments in respect of capital employed		
Dividend paid	297	2
Payments in respect of borrowed capital	563	4
Financial contributions to society (taxes on income and property)	772	5
Retentions for corporate requirements (depreciation, retained earnings)	1,507	10
Payments to suppliers	8,425	55
 Total payments covered by other income	 15,593	 102
	- 348	- 2
 Total amount of the Weochet Group	 15,245	 100



Hoechst

Observer

Presidential Teeth

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—If my theory about American politics and teeth is correct, President Nixon is headed for an unhappy fate. The clue that leads me to this conclusion is buried in one of those asides to Halderman or Durstichman recorded in the White House tapes. In it the President refers to some painful dentistry he is undergoing and notes with apparent dread that he has another dental appointment ahead that day.

Now there is nothing out of the ordinary in a man's having dental problems at the age of 60, if he is still afflicted with teeth at that age, but it is an ill omen when that man is a president.

People who have watched presidential politics in modern times will surely have observed that teeth have become the very essence of presidential character. American voters, for whatever reason, seem to demand vast acreage of sturdy chisel in their presidents, much as airlines do in stewardesses.

As a general rule, you can judge a man's chances of becoming president by comparing the magnificence of his dental display with that of his competitors. The Kennedys—half men and half teeth—always make formidable candidates. Indeed, Sen. Edward Kennedy's teeth, when fully displayed in the presidential manner, are so superior to any other in the Democratic party that most Democrats think it useless to run against him.

Moreover, the record shows that modern presidents without dazzling teeth invariably end badly. Witness the decline of Harry Truman's following in the early 1950s and the destruction of Lyndon Johnson.

In comparison, Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower and John Kennedy had teeth that could stun a street crowd six blocks away and popularity polls to match.

This association between teeth and government skills does not seem to occur until the time of Theodore Roosevelt. A portrait of Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln in the modern presidential style—mouth agape from molar to molar with quantities of gum tissue exposed to forestall rumor of periodontal breakdown—would strike most of us as grotesque.

Perhaps our forefathers, more familiar with horses than we are,

realized that looking a smart horse trader's offering in the teeth doesn't tell you much more about what you are buying than nowadays, we can learn from kicking a new car in the tires.

Sometime during the Franklin Roosevelt years, however, we outgrew horses and started buying cars, after kicking the tires.

Teeth have been the key to the presidency ever since.

Just this summer Gov. Bumpers of Arkansas was elected to replace William Fulbright in the Senate, and none of the professional analyses failed to mention that he had truly splendid teeth and was regarded by Arkansans as a man who might some day win a place on a Democratic presidential ticket.

Not having been exposed to the impact of Bumpers' dental clout, I am in no position to handicap him for the 1976 presidential teethstakes, but in moving up to the national stage he will need a powerful set of grinders to keep up with the competition.

Aside from the overpowering enamel supporting Sen. Kennedy's claim to the White House, there is the truly staggering force of Nelson Rockefeller's ear-to-toe display. If man had 72 teeth, Rockefeller would be able to display them all, so awesome is his lip-retraction power.

Ronald Reagan, Elliot Richardson, Gerald Ford and Charles Percy all enter the competition with teeth that look capable of devouring a hog in less time than it takes to say "specificity." Richardson, however, shows a reluctance to display his molars, which could severely damage his chance of becoming president. American voters want to see the whole jawline before they sur-

protect Paris architecture. The first was in June when he canceled the controversial Left Bank expressway, which opponents contended would ruin the character of the neighborhood. The second, again in June, was when he saved the Cité Fleuri, an artistic enclave, from developers who wanted to build modern apartment houses on the site.

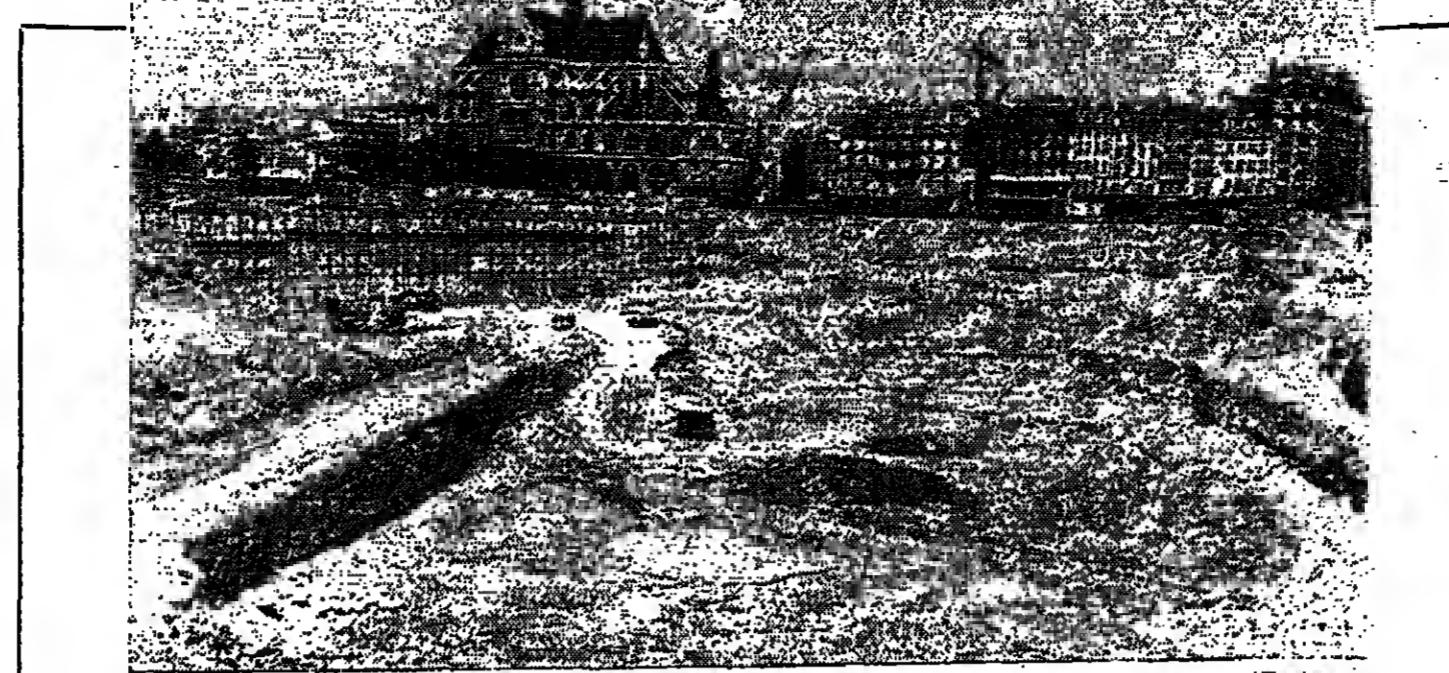
While ecologists and environmentalists may be delighted with Giscard's attempts to preserve the character of Paris and to increase its park facilities, there is rumbling in some sectors where the President's actions are seen as high-handed. He has, in fact, bypassed the Paris City Council, overruling their decisions in some instances.

Few would dispute the need for more parks in Paris—said to be the capital with the smallest amount of park space per inhabitant in the world. Technically, the Bois de Vincennes (895 hectares) and the Bois de Boulogne (845 hectares) are in Paris. Practically, they are not. If you include them, Paris residents have 2,653 hectares of public parks plus 326 hectares of public squares and gardens.

This means that there are 3 square meters of green space for every Parisian who numbers about 2.59 million—if you count the Bois de Vincennes and the Bois de Boulogne. If you leave these parks out, each Parisian has about a square meter apiece. This is in contrast with the French government's own recommendations of 10 square meters a person—a recommendation advocated by international environmental organizations.

The objections to the proposed trade center were several. An organization with an unwieldy name—Bureau de Liaison de 60 Associations de Défense de l'Environnement à Paris et Dans la Région Parisienne—has been leading the fight.

As the bureau's attorney Henri Sabre-



The gaping hole where the pavilions of Les Halles once stood.

Keystone

Giscard Steps In to Give Paris a Park

By Molly Browne

PARIS. Aug. 6 (IHT).—In the center of Paris is a gaping hole, where Les Halles, the main market place of Paris since the 12th century, once stood. Gone are the glass and iron pavilions built in the 19th century by Baltard. Gone are the *joristes*, the men who carried sides of beef around, pushed trolleys of vegetables. Since the pavilions were torn down in 1971, the area has developed a new character—with art galleries, trendy shops, restaurants springing up here and there—and with places set aside where the curious could watch destruction and planned construction.

Until a few days ago, everyone knew what was going to fill up that gap of 30 acres: a huge international trade center, an underground commercial center, a subterranean expressway. Nearby, across the Boulevard Sébastopol, would be the modern art museum that was the pet project of the late President Georges Pompidou, a museum that would bear his name. Then, the Administrative Tribunal, which issues building permits, canceled both projects and the predictable protests began with some 60 groups agitating for a rational, overall plan for the whole area.

Today, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing stepped in, settling the issue. There will be no trade center. The expressway project will be cut back—whatever that may mean. The subterranean shopping center goes on. The museum will be built.

Instead of the trade center, there will be a "green space" designed by a landscape architect as yet unnamed. Giscard—who has been making a habit of stepping in to save old Paris—expects to have the plans before him in the fall.

This is the third time that the recently elected President has wielded his power to

protect Paris architecture. The first was in June when he canceled the controversial Left Bank expressway, which opponents contended would ruin the character of the neighborhood. The second, again in June, was when he saved the Cité Fleuri, an artistic enclave, from developers who wanted to build modern apartment houses on the site.

While ecologists and environmentalists may be delighted with Giscard's attempts to preserve the character of Paris and to increase its park facilities, there is rumbling in some sectors where the President's actions are seen as high-handed. He has, in fact, bypassed the Paris City Council, overruling their decisions in some instances.

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As the bureau's attorney Henri Sabre-

Luce put it, the trade center would have masked the facade of Saint-Eustache, Gothic in plan, Renaissance in decoration and generally considered the most beautiful church in Paris after Notre Dame. "It is not legal to build this sort of construction in that area," he said, pointing out that a special permit would have been required.

The idea of putting a trade center in the middle of Paris seemed wrong to many others—particularly when every effort is being made to locate new office buildings on the periphery of the city—at the Rond Point de la Défense, at Porte Maillot with its new Palais des Congrès.

Yes, but what about profits that such an undertaking might have made? Mr. Sabre-Luce believes that, in the long run, the park will be more "profitable" than any office buildings. "People are fleeing a city which is impossible to live in," he said. The more park Paris has, the better life in the city will become. He thinks in the long run that this will mean fewer car accidents as city dwellers stop speeding out of town on weekends to get away from it all. Fewer country houses. Savings in gas. Apparently Giscard d'Estaing has seen the point.

As for the museum, the critics were for the idea and against the form. The building is to be about 50 meters high and 160 meters long. "It's too high in proportion to the other buildings in the area," said Mr. Sabre-Luce. The legal limit there is 25 meters. And the building will be monolithic. In its manifesto, published in Le Monde today, the bureau said that the Pompidou museum would be "a gigantic monster in Paris, like the Tour Montparnasse."

Apparently, the French President doesn't agree, for no changes in the architectural plans were proposed today.

PEOPLE: Nudists Propose A New Look for Olympic

Delegates to the World Nudist Congress in Port Nature (sic), France heard a proposal Tuesday that the next Olympic Games be held in the nude, as they were in ancient Greece. Werner Durl, an Australian delegate, conceded that contact sports like soccer and fencing would still call for uniforms, as would skiing and bob sledding. But, said Durl, there's no reason why track, swimming and gymnastic events couldn't take place in the nude. Port Nature, incidentally, is on the Mediterranean west of Marseilles and with 20,000 nudists, it's the barest city in the world.

Practically everybody knows that Caroline Kennedy is doing volunteer work in the office of her uncle, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., this summer. But there are other, less heralded offspring of the politically important doing summer duty in Washington. Marisa Middendorf, 17, daughter of Secretary of the Navy William Middendorf, is doing office work for Rep. Louis Wyman, R-N.H. Thurgood Marshall Jr., son of the Supreme Court justice, is on the legislative staff of House Speaker Carl Albert—he'll just serve to begin his freshman year at the University of Virginia. Maria Luther King III, sponsored by Sen. Kennedy, is working at the Senate page and so is John Anderson Jr., son of the Illinois Republican House member. Anderson, whose sponsor is Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., says he's not interested in a political career. "Not after growing up in it," he explains. "I wouldn't like to travel all the time. And people don't look up to congressmen and senators anymore."

Alabama Governor George Wallace had surgery Monday in Birmingham to remove a stitch that had not dissolved after a previous operation. Dr. Sherman Sherley, who did the operation, said that the stitch had been causing a local inflammation. He expects Wallace to return to work in a week.

Comedian Richard Pryor has been arrested in Richmond, Va., for failing to "clean up his act" and released on \$500 bond. Pryor, 33, was arrested Monday after a performance at the Richmond Coliseum that police said included obscene language, some of it directed at the Richmond police department.

Israel's new Defense Minister Shimon Peres's secret talent is a secret no longer—he's a poet. Yaffa Yarkoni, a leading Israeli singer, found a poem that Peres had written after the 1967 war, got composed Kahl Oferat to sing it to music. So far, it's being played on local radio stations. "I had no idea, really," he said.

Former Portuguese Prime Minister Marcelo Caetano, overthrown April 25 and now living in exile in Brazil, will teach law at the University Gama Filho in Rio Janeiro, according to a magazine report Monday. It said that he will receive a salary of about \$3,000 and along with a car and a chauffeur. The magazine, Veja, quoted Caetano as saying "...in modern society people do not know what liberty is. In the streets a highway, people can feel like at the most, but if you withdraw the police force and abolish traffic rules, you will see a minimal safety for the lives of the people and the physical integrity of the pedestrian disappear" (translation: União-Press International). He went to call Praça "a symbol of strength of mind of the Span people and a symbol of fidelity to the most authentic values of the race and history."

Streaking, Cont'd.: Monday, the Duke of Edinburgh's Princess Alexandra looked during the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham to remove a stitch that had not dissolved after a previous operation. Dr. Sherman Sherley, who did the operation, said that the stitch had been causing a local inflammation. He expects Wallace to return to work in a week.

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